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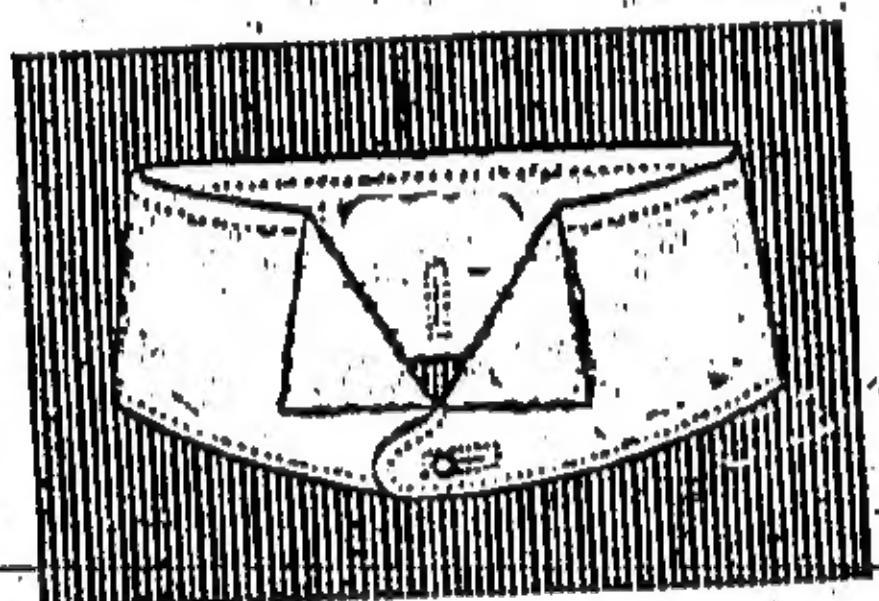
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HANDSOME NEW BUILDING OPENED IN CANTON.

INTERESTING REFERENCES TO THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Shamen at Canton, with its air of seclusion and calm; its broad lawns and shady avenues, so different from the crowded Chinese alleyways round about, looked its best in the bright sunshine on Saturday morning when almost the entire population of the Shamen joined a con-tingent from Hongkong to take part in the formal opening of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's new building in Central Avenue.

Without going into the earlier history of the Bank's connection with Canton, when it was represented by an Agency, it may be mentioned that a permanent office was established in 1900 in a two-storey building—one of the old Hongs—on a corner site. Mr. R. H. Hynd was the first agent and was succeeded in turn by Mr. H. A. McIntyre, Mr. J. Scrymgeour, Mr. W. C. D. Turner and by Mr. D. Forbes, the present agent, who has held the position since 1914.

But for the war, the provision of more commodious premises for the Canton Agency would probably have been made much earlier; at any rate, the Bank now has accommodation commensurate with the importance of the ancient city of Canton and with the development of commerce to be expected there in the next quarter of a century. Soon after hostilities ceased the old building was razed to the ground, building being conducted temporarily in the offices of the former German Bank.

The new building has occupied 21 months in construction, and is a very handsome and imposing addition to the architectural features of the Shamen. While the classical is the dominant note, the building does not slavishly adhere to any style; the architects have very successfully designed a modern office structure not only utilitarian but embodying the modern conception of commerce as an avocation having dignity and importance. It is evident, too, that the designers have been given an adequate, even a generous, scope in the matter of ornamentation and they have taken advantage of this to adorn the exterior with a wealth of beautiful detail which is very pleasing to the eye. The principal corner of the building culminates in a tower with broad loopholes north, south, east and west typifying, one might say, the all-embracing survey which the Bank, these many years, has had, and will continue to have, of the commercial activities of China.

The building is faced to the first floor level with granite, arches over the windows conveying the sense of strength. Of the upper floors the feature is the fluted columns of Shanghai plaster—a mixture, apparently, of cement and powdered granite which looks like stone, keeps its colour and resists the weather. Local greenstone is very effectively used for the mullions of windows. The building, technically known as reinforced concrete, is of four storeys and is taken to the full height allowed by the Shamen Municipal Council. There are two entrances on the Central Avenue and various side entrances give access to the upper floors.

The whole of the ground floor is arranged as a bank, the principal hall well preserving that sense of ample room which is a feature of the Bank's offices everywhere. There are handsome suites of offices, solidly furnished, for the agent, comptroller and accountant. The treasury has been specially shelved with a view to dealing conveniently with the local currency; Chubb's doors are fitted throughout.

The first floor is available for office use and contains a handsome hall which can be conveniently sub-divided. The two upper floors are arranged as residential flats for the agent and staff; these are all spacious and comfortable, the dining room of the agent's flat, particularly, is a beautiful apartment heavily wainscoted in dark stained teakwood. The fittings, throughout, are of solid and handsome workmanship, and good down to the last detail—even the house-boys' bedroom windows cannot rattle. All the fittings have been specially imported from England. Messrs. Malkin supplied the tiling; the design was chosen by Mr. Marshall Wood, F.R.I.B.A., when last on leave. For the passages and stairways mosaic tiles are used; the walls are tiled for some feet, having a skirting of black tiles, the remainder of dull parchment finish and a dado of tiles of gold Greek key pattern. This design is carried out on staircases and everywhere that tiles are used.

The whole of the woodwork is of teakwood, locally made. All the furniture and fittings for the banking hall have been specially designed for the building and made by the Hongkong Furnishing Co. The bronze metal ironmongery is supplied by Messrs. Gibbons, the sanitary fittings by Messrs. Shanks (London) and the open fireplaces by Messrs. Matthews and Messrs. Bratt, Colbran & Co., and the leaded lights by Messrs. Henry T. Hope, Birmingham. The Hongkong Electric Co. wired the building and Messrs. Oler, New Oxford Street, supplied the electric light fittings—noticeably some magnificent lamp shades of delicately tinted alabaster, suspended by hall. Waygood-Oliver fitted the building.

The architects are Messrs. Palmer and Turner and Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood, associated architects. Mr. Lam Woo, of Hongkong, who has carried out many large contracts of this kind, was the builder, and he has supplied, for those who like things expressed statistically, the following particulars:—

Number of concrete piles used	3,000
in preparing the site	15,000
Number of bags of cement	2,000,000
Number of bricks	2,000,000
Tons of steel used	800
Cubic feet of granite	10,000
Cubic feet of teakwood	18,000
Cubic yards of reinforced concrete	5,000

Dimensions: 65 feet high, 80 feet wide and 145 feet deep.
Approximate cost, \$500,000.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

As we noted all the foregoing particulars while the visitors were assembling it will be convenient to give, at this stage, the names of some of those who were there.

The large gathering included: H.B.M. the Consul-General for Canton (Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.), the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Canton Government (H.E. Dr. Wu Ting-fang), the Chairman of Directors of the Bank (Mr. G. T. Edkins), and Mr. Edkins, the Bishop of Victoria, Archdeacon Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mrs. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. W. L. Paterson, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen (Chief Manager of the Bank), Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. Marshall Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Annett, Mr. and Mrs. Archangel, Mr. Baron, Mr. J. Baur, Mr. L. A. Bergholz and Mrs. Bergholz, Rev. C. I. and Mrs. Blanchett, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bond, Mr. D. T. B. Boothby, Mr. G. H. Bowker, Mr. T. Bramold, Mr. S. R. Brown, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Dr. L. A. N. Casabianca, Mr. and Mrs. J. Casá, Mr. and Mrs. B. Christian, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Clayton, Mr. O. W. Darch, Rev. H. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. and Mrs. G. Duchakan, Dr. J. E. Eymer, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. D. Forrest, Mr. P. N. Forum, Dr. and Mrs. F. Fulton, Miss G. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Hogg, Mr. G. Hoppeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hotson, Mr. M. H. H. P. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Kavarana, M. and Madame Laffond, and Mrs. P. Landray, Capt. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Mei, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Meris, Mr. E. R. McGee, Mr. C. E. C. S. Paget, Mr. K. S. Pavri, Mr. C. E. Peacock, Mr. E. Proton, Dr. W. G. and Mrs. R. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. H. Riggenbach, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. B. Roope, Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Ross, Mr. A. H. Sandeman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sly, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. U. Spalinger, Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. V. Steensby, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Swensen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tudhope, Mr. F. P. Vassini, Mr. A. C. J. Vermeulen, Mr. F. A. Watson, Mr. D. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. lace, Mr. D. Wood, Lieut. Commr. Clarke, R.N., D.S.O., and Lieut. Humphreys, R.N., H.M.S. (Mr. Jamieson).

H.B.M. Consul-General (Mr. Jamieson) then opened the principal door with a golden key and declared the building open. At that moment the house flag was run up to the flagstaff and Chinese crackers exploded with a continuous detonation. The company followed Mr. Jamieson into the banking hall where champagne was served and the toasts appropriate to the occasion were honoured.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS' SPEECH.

The Chairman of Directors (Mr. G. T. Edkins) said: Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.—On behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation I have very much pleasure in welcoming you here to-day on the occasion of the opening of this new building, and the Directors and Management have a high sense of the honour accorded them by this gathering of leading officials and merchants, both Chinese and foreign. We are honoured by the presence of His Excellency Dr. Wu Ting-fang and other distinguished members of the Canton Government. Dr. Wu Ting-fang seems to have discovered the secret of perpetual youth. His name has been world-wide for the past quarter of a century and he continues to figure in the circle of high politics as vigorously as ever. We are also glad to see among you so many of the business men of Canton, representing as they do that great commercial community whose trading ability and probity have been known and recognized by foreign merchants for the last hundred years. I wish to express, too, the thanks of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to Mr. J. W. Jamieson, His Britannic Majesty's representative, for opening the new building. He is known throughout China for his progressive policy and the furtherance of British commerce and interests in China along the lines of Anglo-Chinese co-operation, and we are happy in having him for this opening ceremony.

We have had the honour of receiving messages from their Excellencies the British Minister at Peking and the Governor of Hongkong.

Sir Bailey Alston, says:—
"I wish every success to the opening of the new Bank buildings in the oldest port in China. I feel sure that they are commensurate with the progress made by that port and will further help to cement the excellent commercial relations which have existed between our two countries since the days of the Factories."

After all these years of friendly intercourse, Cantonese, who are enterprising and broad-minded, and who have brought back ideas from foreign lands to make their city an example to China, must surely realize that the British desire nothing but the establishment of a strong and free democracy in China.

"I send my best wishes for a successful opening ceremony. I hope that the Canton branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will continue to flourish and promote the prosperity of the Cantonese community with which Hongkong has been for so many years closely associated in commerce and friendship."

COALITION GOVERNMENT WANTED.

These expressions of goodwill towards the Cantonese and the rest of China apply to the feelings of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The Bank has developed and grown up with Chinese trade, and the management has no other wish than to see a prosperous and united China. The Bank is not concerned with politics, but in the stress of these times the Directors and Management have a strong feeling that it is only by peaceful drawing together of the present conflicting political parties under some form of coalition Government that prosperity, generally, can be assured.

I had the honour a few months ago of officiating at a similar ceremony to this at Shanghai, and I then referred to the wonderful financial strength of China and to the resiliency of its trade. Trade and to the world since that time, and political strife in China has, if anything, been more acute than before, and yet a substantial volume of commerce has continued throughout this country, between the Treaty Ports, and with foreign countries. This volume of trade, however, instead of being on the progressive scale, warranted by the character and energies of the people of China, combined with the natural resources of the country, is now in many respects on the downward grade. The reason of this is plain for all to see, and when one considers the unsettled state of China since 1911 the marvel is not that conditions are what they are, but that they are no worse. All the same, it is becoming evident that the strain on the country's resources and endurance is reaching a critical stage, and a united China seems the only workable solution of the difficulty which presents itself. Take Canton for example; the port is steadily growing, with its new roads and buildings. "Progress" is the watchword, but its full power of development is still held up. Given peace with the rest of the country, and financial strength in consequence, the city and surrounding country are open to far more wide-reaching development for the benefit of the Province and China generally. Railway systems are waiting on construction, mines awaiting opening, and industries expansion. You all appreciate the harvest of good things that such developments bring in their train. It is interesting to think that the full development, industrially and agriculturally, of this Province, is likely, among other things, to recreate the great trade route which formerly reached out across the province into Hunan, through Siangtan and Changsha, and so to the Yangtze and the North.

A UNITED CHINA.

It was union that brought the Great War to a successful issue, among the political parties of the Allied Powers, and the union of the Allies under one man, that ultimately brought peace. And so our sympathies lie with the idea and principle of a united China, but the frictions thereof rests with the leaders and people of China herself.

Let me, on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation, its Directors, management, and shareholders, their good wishes for the prosperity of this city and this province and the whole of China, united with messages from His Majesty's representatives in Peking and Hongkong.

I will now ask Mr. Jamieson to declare this building open.

H.B.M. CONSUL-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

H.B.M. Consul-General (Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.) said: Mr. Edkins, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—"I have already had the privilege of opening this building but, in case you should not have heard what I said when I turned the key and opened the door, I wish to reiterate my strong desire for the eternal flourishing of the local agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation." (Applause.) "After thanking the Chairman and Directors for the very high distinction conferred upon him by asking him to declare the building open, Mr. Jamieson said he supposed that like Tommy Tucker, who had to sing for his supper, he must deliver some suitable or unsuitable remarks to justify the very handsome key presented to him. In casting about for a theme, he had been in great difficulty because, as some of them might know, though others might not, he had been extremely overworked of the late and had not been able to devote much thought to the matter. He had been struck with the remarkable analogy which existed between the evolution of kings and the evolution of banks. In developing this thought, Mr. Jamieson traced the evolution of leaders in the primitive tribe, often by a process of duping the weaker brethren with the aid of magic. Then he considered the introduction of money and the growth of trade, quoting Chaucer's description of a merchant in the *Canterbury Tales*. Montaigne developed the theory, (which the speaker considered a very rare one) that 'there could be no profit without loss to somebody else'; therefore, declared Montaigne, all gain should be condemned (laughter). Bacon, in his essay on 'usury', however, argued that,

though in theory such a view might be right, it did not work out that way in practice. He pointed to the help that merchants derived in times of financial crisis from being able to borrow but, he stipulated, let 'the tooth of usury be grinded so it should not bite too deep.'

AN EFFICIENT STAFF.

All constituents of banks, remarked Mr. Jamieson, would be inclined to impress that dictum on the managers of banks with which they came in contact. Bacon also said, 'gain is based on diligence and a name for good and honest dealings.' That, applied to the case of this Bank, 'I have been in contact,' said Mr. Jamieson, 'with various branches and agencies of the Bank for many years and I will say that for diligence and by diligence I mean application, intelligence, and keen study of the situation—there are very few Banks which can boast of a staff so efficient and hard-working as that of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—(applause.) In the course of my career in China it has been my good fortune to have been brought into contact, sometimes very intimate contact, with all the chief managers of the Bank from Sir Thomas Jackson, first, to Mr. A. G. Stephen, the last, and in keenness of intellect they have amply fulfilled their role.' (Applause.) Having said so much I do not think there is very much left for me to say except to ask you here, present constituents of the Bank, to spread abroad the fame of the Bank, and to add how very greatly I esteem the capacity which the management have displayed and on their behalf I ask for your continued support. In this connection I would like to offer a posthumous testimony, to the foresight and discrimination shown by the individual—I do not know who he was but I am quite certain he was not British, possibly Chinese, who translated that horrible mouth-filling name, 'the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation' into the two words, 'Way foong.'

AN ESSENTIAL TRUTH.

To those of you who are not Chinese scholars—and I regret there are so many amongst Europeans because a knowledge of Chinese is the one essential thing that will bind the two nations together—I should like to say that the character 'way'—the Chinese word which means 'transmitting money.' The Chinese in most things are far in advance of ourselves. They started banking long before we did, and they had that word ready at hand. Therefore, the man who evolved the Chinese name for the Bank started with the word for 'to remit and exchange money.' The second character 'foong' means to prosper and flourish and nobody can say that that gentleman in the early days—55 years ago—when the Bank was first founded did not accurately forecast the future of the Bank. Nobody will disagree with me when I state that the basis of the prosperity of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at the present moment is exchange. I am not a shareholder in the Bank, therefore, I am quite disinterested, and if the Bank chooses to spend shareholders' money in 'putting up magnificent buildings—palaces of this description I have nothing to say. All that I would like to say, on behalf of the shareholders, is that the more money the management make and the more money they distribute, the more prosperous I think the shareholders will be. I will conclude by saying that I hope that the waters of the auriferous stream will figuratively speaking, flow through the west door of the Bank, deposit on the ground floor its golden sand and flow out by the East to enrich the plains. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me to the prosperity of the Canton Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

DR. WU TING FANG'S SPEECH.

H.E. Dr. Wu Ting-fang (Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Canton Government), said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—"I give me great pleasure to be present on this occasion. If you will allow me I will refer to ancient history; I remember the time when this Bank was formed, (Hongkong many years ago—dozens of them I remember when half a dozen of the most enterprising Britishers in Hongkong were discussing and promoting the present Bank. One of them, I remember well, was Mr. Sutherland, afterwards Sir Thomas Sutherland, who was at that time superintendent of the P. & O. Co. At that time Hongkong was a small Colony."

This Bank was formed more than half a century ago and what a wonderful change it has undergone. How it has progressed and developed. It has been called the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, omitting Canton. The ancient city was not named, not that any thought to Canton was intended; it was thought at the time that the Bank must not be too ambitious and that Hongkong and Shanghai was 'quite enough.' But now we have not only Hongkong, the head office, and Shanghai and other ports in China as its branches, but in other countries there are agencies. The Bank was started as a small bank and now has become one of the 'largest Banks in the world.' (Applause.) Who does not know the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank? Wherever you go its agencies are there, even in foreign countries. If you go to any foreign country you can get your money there, or, if it is some remote part of China, you can have it sent. Now, this Bank has done great things not only from a financial point of view, but also in the interests of the two countries, England and China, not to speak of other foreign countries. The Bank, with its various branches and agencies, draws all the people of China to come and deal with it, and so this Bank inspires the confidence of other countries who acknowledge the Bank's reputation for honest dealings."

Dr. Wu said that, in China, the favourite investment was land; it was regarded as giving a safe, if not a very high return. But now, instead of buying land, many of his countrymen help

shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. (Applause.) It showed their confidence in the Bank; incidentally they got a better return—(laughter and applause.) The Bank had increased the good friendship of China for Britain and other countries. It had set a good example of commercial enterprise to the Chinese. When the Bank was started there were no Chinese banks to speak of, only small local banks but nothing to compare with the large banks now in existence. The Bank had taught the Chinese how to establish banks and to carry them on in a good business-like way. "I notice that the number of banks started in Hongkong is increasing. Our students who have been educated in England, America, and other countries have become directors and managers of these banks. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has done great service to China in this respect."

Dr. WU TING-FANG concluded with an allusion to the political situation in China. He said: "Previous speakers have expressed a wish to see China united. Nothing would please us more than to see our country united, but it is important to remember this fact, we want China to be united in a proper way and to be governed in a proper way—(applause)—to have honest government, clean government and to do away with militarism. (Applause.) They talk about North and South. To our thinking, there is no North and South. In this Government we have Northern people, just as many as we have Cantonese, and they all wish China to be united in a proper and honest way. (Hear, hear and applause.) But it is no use to have a patched-up peace. We have had that before. Ten years ago, when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown, we were called upon to make peace at all costs. And see what the consequences have been! We placed power in incompetent hands and they have brought us into this deplorable condition. Now we have achieved experience in this matter and have already supporters from other provinces. We are tired of friction, but first of all let us have a sound foundation for good Government. If we have that we will give everything to have peace and to see China united. I see at this Bank—a great institution—offices in different parts of the country—Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and various other ports, and even in King. I believe that this Bank is a link. It has no political views. All it is to do business. I hope China take a lesson from this Bank, start from Canton as its centre and draw other provinces together and be united. This Bank may be the link doing good to China and we hope our Government, here, will be a link and be the means of reuniting China. (Applause.)"

CHIEF MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The CHIEF MANAGER (the Hon. Mr. A. STEPHEN) asked the assembly to drink the prosperity of Canton and of the province. He would like, first, to return to H. L. Dr. Wu warmest thanks for very statesmanlike speech and very all references to the Bank. "If the Bank, which has no politics," added Stephen, "can be of any service to China in passing through the unhappy vicissitudes that exist at present we, the link direct, a management, will consider that we can fulfil no higher or other purpose—(applause). You will see in opinion of what Canton is likely to develop into from the size of this building. Our charter, I believe, expires in about six years' time and if Canton develops as I hope it will, we may have to change our name to include the name Canton—(Applause). I hope, now we have this accommodation available, that we shall do a large and ever-increasing business with the Canton merchants. I wish all success to the Chinese banks that have established themselves of recent years. I hope they will prosper and become more powerful. The more financial facilities there are for China trade the more business ultimately reaches the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The Canton merchants have been famous through the centuries for their spirit of adventure—it was they who opened up Chinese trade with the islands of the sea and parts of Asia, even as far as the Persian Gulf. Mr. Stephen concluded by expressing the hope that the Cantonese, in developing the city on the river, as they were doing, would be that none of the interesting historic monuments—for which the city was justly famous—were allowed to suffer. (Applause.)"

The toast having been honoured, Mr. E. A. STANTON (Messrs. Deacon & Co.) expressed the thanks of the guests to the Directors for the invitation to be present at the ceremony and for their hospitality. Mr. Stanton mentioned that he had a very strong link with the Bank because the firm he represented were the local agents of the Bank for many years, long before a local branch existed in Canton.

Tiffin was served in the residential quarters above the Bank when the following were present:—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, H. E. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Patten, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mrs. C. H. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. C. O. W. Mr. Wong Kuan Superintendent of Customs, Mr. Liab Cheung Hoi, Mr. Chinn Lim-pak, and Capt. Cloete.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. WU TING-FANG.

WHICH GOVERNMENT SHOULD THE POWERS RECOGNISE?

REPORT OF AN AMERICAN LOAN TO CANTON DENIED.

RELATIONS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CANTON.

While in Canton, on Saturday, on business which other columns of this journal reveal (writes a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press*) I motored to the outskirts of the city, to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to have a chat with the venerable Dr. Wu Ting-fang on some aspects of the present political situation. The way was by one of the new motor roads that have taken the place of the city walls and will, when connecting streets have been cut through, revolutionise Canton's transit facilities. The people, unaccustomed, as yet, to sharing the road with any traffic moving faster than five miles an hour treat motor-cars with suicidal disregard but the Fates were kind and the journey there and back was made without fatality and only about six "narrow shaves." From the Bund the road went west, then north, then east, then north again; in other words, three sides of a square had to be traversed before the other side of the city could be reached and the forward journey began. Between the Shamen and the big building of the Sun Company, however, a cut has been made right through, and thousands of houses have been demolished, in order to provide a connecting artery. But it will be some time before motor cars will be able to make that short cut. Chinese soldiers guarded the entrances to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; one noted with sympathy that even after mounting guard the soldiers continue to wear full puke. The place is unpretentious, consisting of two-story, colour-washed buildings arranged about a grass-covered square and duplicated, beyond, about another square. Set down in any country district in England the buildings would pass for an institution administered by the Guardians. The Minister had not yet returned from the Shamen, where he had been taking part in the opening of the new office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. We were shown into a reception room, an apartment with painted walls, tiled floor, windows like those of a country chapel only that they were draped with lace curtains, and furnished with leather chairs of the Victorian style. The room provided (in addition to the inevitable cup of tea brought by a servant) food for meditation upon the influence of the enterprising trader of the mid-nineteenth century in determining the lines upon which the westernisation of China would proceed. The sea-captain's parlour in Portsmouth or Poole set the fashion of this apartment in far-off Canton—a quaint tribute to the pervasiveness of British influence.

These reflections were cut short by the sound of footsteps and Dr. Wu Ting-fang entered briskly, bearing his eighty years lightly and apparently still unweakened after the labours of the day. Dr. Wu scorns ease and comfort; we sat on hard chairs at the table which was covered by a red plush table cloth. We inquired as to the extent of the support that the Canton Government is receiving. Dr. Wu replied that there were seven contributories, namely, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen, Hunan, Shensi.

"Those are under our jurisdiction," he said. "Others are in heart with us, but they do not say so openly just yet. Others are what do you call it?—sitting on the fence." In the course of further conversation we gathered that, in Dr. Wu's opinion, this latter class would be brought down on the Canton side of the fence if Foreign Powers would cease to recognise Peking. That was evidently the dominating thought in his mind; he returned to it more than once. He condemned the Peking Government as "a republican government in name, but really an absolute monarchy, dominated by military leaders." To the very atmosphere of Peking Dr. Wu attributed an "occult influence" making for conservatism, retrogression, and *laissez faire*. "I found myself affected by it," added Dr. Wu, smiling. "When I first went there about 1903, as Vice-Minister of the Foreign Office, whenever I had audiences with the Emperor I advocated reforms, but gradually I became infected with the spirit of the place and caught myself saying 'Wait, wait!', when reforms were urged."

Dr. Sun's expedition next came up for discussion. The Foreign Minister seemed a little reticent about this, but he said Dr. Sun had not gone on a military expedition having Peking for its objective, but on a mission to Kwangsi to consolidate the support for his Government.

"Is an attack on Peking contemplated?" we asked. "Don't you think a military subjugation of Peking will be necessary before you will convince all the Powers to withdraw recognition?" Dr. Wu reverted to what he had said about recognition by the Powers. To the question as to necessity of a war, he said "No," and added, "If foreign recognition is withdrawn from Peking it will go to pieces. It exists only on foreign recognition."

We next questioned Dr. Wu about a *Rev. Mr. message*, published in these columns a few days ago, stating that, at a secret session, Dr. Sun informed the Canton Assembly that a loan had been made with American interests and a bigger loan was being arranged in the same quarter.

here did that news come from?" inquired Dr. Wu. "From Peking," we replied. "Continued at foot of next column."

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON C.C. v. HONGKONG C.C.

The match between Kowloon C.C. and Hongkong C.C. played at King's Park, on Saturday, resulted as follows:—

KOWLOON C.C.				
C. I. Stapleton, b. Pearce, b. Hamilton	8	0	0	0
A. G. Macdonald, b. Lammert	37	0	0	0
F. E. Thompson, b. Farthing	35	0	0	0
E. L. Briggs, c. Benson, b. Lammert	12	0	0	0
Capt. Spinks, run out	12	0	0	0
J. Stalker, c. Benson, b. Farthing	1	0	0	0
J. Robinson, b. Webster	1	0	0	0
C. Danon, b. Webster	1	0	0	0
S. T. Jones, not out	1	0	0	0
B. D. Evans, run out	1	0	0	0
R. Baston, not out	1	0	0	0

Extras 12

Total (for 9 wickets).....119

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. W. Hamilton	8	0	31	1
F. H. Farthing	11	0	50	2
F. N. Young	7	4	24	0
E. G. Lammert	8	3	10	2
A. E. A. Webster	5	2	12	2

HONGKONG C.C.

E. J. R. Mitchell, h.w., b. Macdonald	40	0	0	0
T. Pearce, st. Danon, b. Stalker	10	0	0	0
E. G. Lammert, c. and b. Evans	10	0	0	0
Brig-Gen. McNaughton, b. Stalker	9	0	0	0
A. E. A. Webster, not out	22	0	0	0
H. H. Benson, l.b.w., b. Macdonald	0	0	0	0
M. M. Watson, run out	0	0	0	0
A. B. Raworth, st. Danon, b. Spinks	8	0	0	0
F. H. Farthing, not out	5	0	0	0

Extras 7

Total110

E. W. Hamilton and F. N. Young, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. D. Evans	8	0	29	1
J. Stalker	9	1	20	2
S. T. Jones	2	0	10	0
Capt. Spinks	4	0	12	1
A. G. Macdonald	4	0	23	2

KOWLOON C.C. v. HONGKONG C.C.

A match between Kowloon C.C. and Hongkong C.C. was played on the Hongkong ground, on Saturday. Scores:—

KOWLOON C.C.				
D. Reid, b. Drake	1	0	0	0
A. S. Excell, b. Overy	8	0	0	0
F. C. Miller, c. and b. Overy	0	0	0	0
W. Fraser, b. Drake	29	0	0	0
H. H. Day, l.b.w., b. Lawrence	16	0	0	0
L. O. McNicoll, c. Hodge, b. Lawrence	24	0	0	0
M. C. Sandberg, b. Brown	32	0	0	0
D. H. Cobb, c. Lawrence, b. Brown	15	0	0	0
D. M. Doring, b. Brown	2	0	0	0
J. R. Way, b. Brown	1	0	0	0
G. W. Sowell, not out	1	0	0	0

Extras 5

Total137

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Drake	7	0	46	2
Overy	8	0	28	2
Shenton	3	0	18	2
Lawrence	7	2	33	2
Brown	6.2	1	10	4

KOWLOON C.C.

E. W. Alderson, b. Dorkins	11	0	0	0
A. O. Brown, c. and b. Reid	20	0	0	0
F. E. Lawrence, not out	104	0	0	0
E. J. Edwards, c. Sewell, b. Reid	0	0	0	0
H. Overy, c. Fraser, b. McNicoll	21	0	0	0
L. E. S. Hodge, c. Sewell, b. Sandberg	0	0	0	0
F. G. Hedridge, c. Excell, b. Sandberg	0	0	0	0
L. S. Bates, c. Cobb, b. Day	3	0	0	0
A. G. Pile, c. Sewell, b. Day	1	0	0	0
W. S. Drake, not out	5	0	0	0
W. I. Shenton	0	0	0	0

Extras 17

Total182

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dorkins	8	0	25	1
Reid	8	0	46	2
Day	4	0	22	2
Cobb	3	0	19	0
M. Nicoll	4	0	22	1
W. S. Bates	2	0	15	0
Sandberg	5	0	10	2

Extras 17

Total182

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dorkins	8	0	25	1
Reid	8	0	46	2
Day	4	0	22	2
Cobb	3	0	19	0
M. Nicoll	4	0	22	1
W. S. Bates	2	0	15	0
Sandberg	5	0	10	2

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Sandberg	5	0	10	2

FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S GAMES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division 1.

Kowloon, 1; Hongkong Club, 0.
S.C.A., 1; H.M.S. Cairo, 0.
2. Wiltshires, 3; R.G.A., 2.
H.M.S. Curlew, 4; H.M.S. Ambrose, 2.
H.M.S. Tamar, 2; Police, 0.

Division 11.

University, 2; Club Reserves, 0.
Kowloon Reserves, 1; 22nd Punjab, 1.
2. Wilt. Reserves, 6; St. Joseph's, 0.
United, 3; S.C.A. "B", 0.
Curlew Reserves, 3; R.G.A. Reserves, 2.

KOWLOON v. CLUB.

Kowloon were late in appearing on the ground for this match and when the Club started it was ten minutes to five.

The game was well contested throughout and, on the whole, was in favour of the Club. Kowloon are to be congratulated on the dashing display which prevented the Club from settling down. Verman worked hard in the middle line and was well supported by Coupland and McKelvie. Morrison and Oswick, although not brilliant, did good work and their rushing tactics broke up the Club attack. The forwards swung the ball about and played better combination than the Club. Coombes showed up to advantage for he was left unmarked on several occasions. Townsend kept his men well supplied and in the closing minutes assisted the defence to keep the Club out. The outstanding player of the match was Eve in the Kowloon goal who saved his side from defeat.

The Club on their play as a team were disappointing. Individually there were occasional spurts but the hustling of the Kowloon defence broke up what little combination there was. Begg and Kuhr at times combined but there appeared a misunderstanding between them. England did not play his usual game, while Barron was slow. Rodger had plenty to do but was not too accurate in feeding his front line. McPhail was always at hand and gave Begg several openings. Forsyth was up assisting the forwards and left Coombes a clear field. Raitton and Gerrard were not so sound as usual, and Rodger made the one mistake which lost the Club the match.

The whistle sound for time leaving Kowloon winners of a hard game by the only goal scored. Mr. Jones was the referee.

The teams were:—

Club.—G. Rodger, Gerrard and Raitton; Forsyth, J. Rodger, and McPhail; Barron, Telfer, Begg, Kuhr, and England.

Kowloon.—Eve; Morrison and Oswick; Coupland; Weyman and McKelvie; Millard, Pascoe, Townsend, Duncan and Coombes.

WILTSHIRES v. R.G.A.

At Spookpoo the teams lined up as follows:—

Wiltshires.—Smith; Trivett and Moore; Sawyer, Lancaster and Penfold; Warren, Swanborough, Menham, Evans, and Amor.

R.G.A.—Holloway, Walker and Frampton; Henwood, Donovan and Lelliott; Veale, Keay, McHugh, Harris and Couzens.

McHugh started for the R.G.A. before a large number of spectators.

The Wiltshires took up the attack and Warren was put in possession by Lancaster. The former sent in a well directed centre when Menham headed wide. From the kick out the R.G.A. took the ball down but offside against McHugh brought relief. At the other end Amor forced a corner off Walker. Amor placed well from the flag kick and Holloway did well to clear. The Wiltshires continued the attack and Holloway saved a hard shot from Evans. Donovan receiving sent Veale away, the latter forcing Moore to concede a corner. Harris headed in from the flag kick and Smith cleared. Wiltshires transferred play to the other end where Holloway was forced to run out to clear a well-timed centre from Amor. Swanborough returned but his shot went outside the upright. From the goal kick Henwood sent Veale away and from the latter's centre Harris sent in a fast shot which Smith, only partly cleared and Harris following up put the ball out of the reach of Smith and gave the Artillery the lead. From the centre kick the Wiltshires attacked with determination and Menham was pulled up for offside when close in. From the free kick Couzens got away but shot wide. The Wiltshires returned and a misunderstanding between Walker and Frampton let Menham through and he beat Holloway, making the score one all.

From the centre kick McHugh netted the ball from a well-placed centre from Veale but was ruled offside. Not to be denied the R.G.A. came again and Harris beating Moore went in and placed the ball past Smith. Played was very fast and the interval was welcomed by all players.

With a lead of 2 goals to 1 on resuming the R.G.A. took the attack and McHugh sent in wide from close range. Wiltshires again got down and Holloway cleared a high shot from Evans from the clearance. Amor returned and forced a corner off Walker. At the other end McHugh was stopped for offside and play was transferred. From a free kick against the Wiltshires, Henwood gave to Keay who shot over the bar from a good position. The Wiltshires by good combination brought the ball down to the R.G.A. goal where offside against Evans relieved. Veale went down the wing and tested Smith with a high shot. Donovan securing sent in a fast shot that just missed the upright with the goalie at the other end of his goal. At the other end Amor ended up a fine run by a well directed centre which was partly cleared by Frampton and Menham being well up beat Holloway with a lot shot.

(Continued on page 5.)

LANE,

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KARL'S FUTURE.

MADEIRA FAVOURED AS PLACE OF EXILE.

LONDON, October 28th. The Ambassadors Conference favours Madeira as the place of Karl's exile, if Portugal is willing. Pending a final decision Karl will be detained aboard the British warship, Cardiff, off Galatz.

Paris, October 29th. The Ambassadors Conference discussed means for securing Karl's departure from Hungary, as soon as possible.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN ULTIMATUM THOUGHT UNNECESSARY.

LONDON, October 28th. The Foreign Office has no knowledge of the delivery of an ultimatum from the Little Entente to Budapest, but it is strongly held that Karl must abdicate or be formally deposed. The latest news is that Karl has refused to abdicate, and that the Cardinal Primate has gone to try to persuade him.

The British view is that an ultimatum is unnecessary, as the whole question may be settled peacefully. Any matter which the Little Entente wishes to submit to the Ambassadors' Conference, for example, an inquiry into the strength of the Hungarian army—will be fully considered, but the Peace Treaty must be maintained, and financial or territorial compensation at the expense of Hungary would be incompatible with the Treaty.

A Vienna message states that monitors are closely guarding the Abbey of Tibany, where Haasey, the Hungarian plenipotentiary, has arrived to discuss the application of measures to be adopted in regard to the ex-King.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND OTHER PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED.

GENEVA, October 28th. The International Labour Conference decided not to discuss the application of an eight hours day to agricultural workers.

GENEVA, October 29th. The International Labour Conference, continued animatedly to discuss agricultural labour, though the question of the regulation of hours has for the present been shelved. The Conference to-day decided, by the necessary two-thirds majority, to retain on the agenda items concerning unemployment, the protection of women and children and technical instruction in agriculture. All the workers' delegates also many Government delegates, including the British and Canadian, voted with the majority, but the minority included the South African, French and Swiss Government delegates.

Arising out of the rejection of consideration of agricultural labour items by the International Labour Conference the workers delegates thereto have passed a resolution requesting the reinsertion of the matter on the next Conference agenda.

GENEVA, October 29th. Several Government delegates, including the British and Italian, have submitted a motion to the International Labour Office asking that the question of regulating hours for agricultural labour be discussed at the meeting of the Conference on October 31st.

MARSHAL JOFFRE.

VISIT TO THE FAR EAST THIS YEAR.

PARIS, October 28th. Marshal Joffre sails on November 11th on an extensive Far Eastern tour, the principal object of which is to return the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to France. After visiting Saigon and Bangkok and paying respects to the King of Siam and the sovereigns of Cambodia and Annam, Marshal Joffre sails for Yokohama at the end of January. He will spend a month in Japan and afterwards will leave for Peking via Seoul and Mukden.

SILESIA AND BURGENLAND.

AMBASSADORS CONFERENCE AND THE PROBLEMS.

PARIS, October 29th. Replying to the German Note, cabled on the 27th, the Ambassadors Conference declares that the protest against the partition of Silesia is not acceptable. It takes note of Germany's undertaking to carry out the decision.

The conference approved of the Austro-Hungarian protocol of Venice as regards Burgenland, the text of which it has sent to the Little Entente.

THE "HONG MOH" DISASTER.

ANOTHER HONOUR FOR CAPTAIN EVANS, R.N.

LONDON, October 29th. Captain Evans, Commander of His Majesty's ship *Carlisle*, has been awarded the silver medal for life saving in connection with the wreck of the *Hong Moh*.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

GIBRALTAR, October 29th. The *Renown* has arrived.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

LIKELY TO BE MADE TO CHINA BY AMERICAN GROUP.

NEW YORK, October 29th. The American Group of the Chinese Consortium state that the Funding Loan, mentioned on the 28th, is likely to be made providing that certain obligations now maturing can be met.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

FIRST SITTING FIXING FOR NOVEMBER 12th.

WASHINGTON, October 28th. The State Department has decided definitely to hold the first sitting of the disarmament Conference on November 12th.

NEW YORK, October 28th. Marshal Foch has arrived. He was enthusiastically welcomed and received the freedom of the City. Thousands cheered when he clasped hands with General Pershing.

PARIS, October 27th. The French delegation to Washington, headed by M. Briand, has departed.

PARIS, October 28th. Following the Chamber's example the Senate gave M. Briand renewed expression of the fullest confidence by 301 votes to 9. In a speech the Prime Minister said that France's representatives were going to Washington to work for world's peace. France had already done her utmost to preserve peace in Europe and she means to act likewise at Washington in favour of the world's peace.—*Havas*.

LONDON, October 30th. The *Observer's* correspondent at Washington, endeavouring to interpret the feeling in America regarding the Washington Conference, declares that if the Conference fails it will not be the fault of American public opinion which is becoming almost unanimously in favour of disarmament. Among considerable portions of the people a movement to express itself in the slogan "disarmament by agreement if possible; if impossible, disarmament anyhow as an example." Nevertheless, official opinion is likely to be "reduction by agreement if possible; if impossible, let us go ahead with the building programme."

WASHINGTON, October 30th. President Harding formally welcomed Marshal Foch at the White House. Marshal Foch called at Mr. Wilson's home, but the physicians had given instructions that it would be inadvisable for the ex-President to receive visitors.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HOPES TO SAIL ON NOVEMBER 12th.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George has every hope that he will be able to leave London for Washington on November 12th.

BANQUET TO ADMIRAL BEATTY.

NEW YORK, October 28th. Unusual scenes of enthusiasm greeted Admiral Beatty, the British naval delegate to Washington, on his first public appearance in New York at the Pilgrims' Society banquet, at which there were a thousand distinguished guests. Admiral Beatty, in a speech, discounted the possibility of serious Anglo-American differences at the Conference.

Admiral Rodman paid a high tribute to Admiral Beatty's operations in the war.

LATEST CABLES.

VANCOUVER CLOUDBURST.

MINING TOWN PRACTICALLY SWEEPED AWAY.

VANCOUVER, October 30th. A cloudburst and flood swept away the greater part of the mining town of Britannia Ranch. Fifty houses were carried off. There are thirty-five dead and missing. The flood waters of the Coquitlam river inundated three sections of Coquitlam. A three-storey hotel and several shops were seen floating down the river.

A ship bearing medical assistance has gone to the stricken districts.

VESSEL CAPSIZES.

DISASTER TO ANTWERP-THAMES VESSEL.

ANTWERP, October 30th. An Antwerp-Thames passenger vessel capsized in the Scheldt. It is feared that twenty were drowned.

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS.

MOTION FOR TRIAL OF ZACCO AND VANZETTI.

NEW YORK, October 30th. A motion for a new trial of the Italian communists, Zacco and Vanzetti, mentioned on October 29th, was heard in Norfolk county court to-day. Police guards were distributed inside and outside the building and spectators were searched for concealed arms. The prisoners were transferred from the gaol handcuffed to each other and also to two officers on either side, preceded, flanked and followed by police.

DORHAM, Massachusetts, Oct. 30th. Judge Webster has postponed for a week the hearing of the motion for a new trial of Zacco and Vanzetti.

M. BRIAND'S VICTORY.

FRENCH CABINET'S AUTHORITY GREATER THAN EVER.

PARIS, October 27th. In the Chamber yesterday M. Briand won a victory of some magnitude conclusively showing that the Prime Minister more than ever enjoys the support of all those elements of French political life which are for peace, internal and external, for unremitting work and for prompt restoration of France to pre-war prosperity. On a division the Chamber gave the Prime Minister the substantial majority that M. Briand had made a point of obtaining before starting for Washington, so that he could truly speak in the name of the French nation. Papers of all shades acknowledge the victory as greatly enhancing the Cabinet's headed by M. Briand, has departed.—*Havas*.

HARRY THAW'S WIFE.

AN ATTEMPT TO POISON HERSELF.

NEW YORK, October 28th. Evelyn, the wife of the notorious Harry Thaw, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. A stomach-pump was applied and she will probably recover.

AN INTELLECTUAL ENTENTE.

M. LEON BERARD ON WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

PARIS, October 27th. M. Leon Berard, Minister of Public Instruction, gave a luncheon in honour of Sir Charles Wilson, Professor at King's College, Cambridge University. In a speech M. Berard emphasized all that may be expected from an intellectual entente even more intimate between France and Britain.—*Havas*.

ASSISTING CHINA.

RESOLUTION BY FRENCH RADICAL PARTY.

PARIS, October 30th. The Congress of the Radical party at Lyons passed a resolution approving of the policy of actively assisting the Chinese people, based on the collaboration of France with the Allies, notably the United States.

THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

COUNSEL OUTLINES THE DEFENCE.

NEW YORK, October 30th. Brennan, Arbuckle's counsel, says that the defence will contend that Miss Happe, at the time of her death was suffering from a pronounced chronic malady.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

BRITISH TOOLS AND MACHINERY REACH OMSK.

WARSAW, October 29th. A message from Omsk states that the first consignment of British goods, consisting of tools and agricultural machinery, has arrived.

PARIS, October 29th. Senator Moulens, president of the Inter-Allied Committee for Relief of Russia, has submitted to Parliament, on the Government's behalf, a bill respecting a grant of five million francs in money and supplies for Russia.—*Havas*.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH CHAMBER VOTES APPROPRIATION.

PARIS, October 28th. The Chamber has passed a Bill providing an appropriation of £5,000,000 for the relief of the Russian famine.

WASHINGTON, October 28th. The Near East Relief Committee has also recommended the formation of an association of manufacturers for extension of half a billion dollars credit to the Soviet for the purchase of agricultural machinery in the United States.

LATEST CABLES.

DISASTER AT NAPLES.

RIVER SERIOUSLY OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS.

NAPLES, October 29th. The river has overflowed seriously. Houses have collapsed, crops are damaged and many people have been killed and injured.

U.S. RAILWAY DISPUTE OVER LEADER EXPLAINS REASONS FOR CALLING OFF STRIKE.

CHICAGO, October 30th. The Railroad Labour Board has forbidden union labour to strike without the Board's permission and has declared that strikers violating this order will be classed as outlaws who have voluntarily removed themselves from the protection of the Transportation Act.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHICAGO, October 28th. The railroadmen's leader, Mr. Shepherd, said that the strike had been called off because the public was of opinion that it was against the Government. It was also evident that the Administration opposed them, and there would have been little chance of gaining their objectives. The union leaders attach importance to the Labour Board's resolution postponing the consideration of further wage reductions until working conditions have been settled.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

"KILL IF RELIGION SO COMMANDS."

KARACHI, October 28th. The evidence for the prosecution in the trial mentioned in the message of the 28th inst., has been concluded. Mahomed Ali made a statement, in which he argued that the resolution of the Khalifat congress gave effect to the teaching of the Koran, which was above the Penal Code. If the Koran taught Mahomedans that they ought not to serve the Government, which would be acting contrary to the teaching of the Koran, then the accused were justified in killing Mahomedans that they were doing wrong. Replying to the Judge, Mahomed Ali said that his religion so commanded.

The previous message stated: The trial has opened of the Ali brothers and the five others mentioned in a message of the 2nd inst. The prosecutor requested that the charge be amended to the effect that the accused were engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seduce Muslim soldiers.

LATEST CABLES.

AUSTRIAN MATTERS.

ROME, October 30th. After numerous postponements the Conference on Succession of States in the Austrian Empire opened at Porto Rosa. It will deal chiefly with questions of economics, tariffs and railway matters.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRIKE DANGER AVERTED. ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES BALLOT.

LONDON, October 28th. The ballot of the engineering and shipbuilding unions mentioned in a message of the 27th inst. has resulted in a majority of 92,835 in favour of withdrawal of the Ministry of Munitions bonus, thus averting the danger of a strike.

The previous message stated: A court formed under the Industrial Courts Act to consider the work-time increases granted to shipyard workers has decided that the increases of forty-five and thirty-five per cent. be reduced to ten per cent. owing a slump in the industry. It is expected that the reductions will revive the demand for new ships.

THE COMMONWEALTH LOAN.

SIXTY PER CENT. TAKEN UP BY UNDERWRITERS.

LONDON, October 28th. The underwriters of the Commonwealth loan mentioned in the message of the 21st inst. have taken up 60 per cent. of the issue. The stock is quoted at 1 per cent. discount.

The previous message stated: Underwriting is progressing of the new Commonwealth loan of £5,000,000 at 6 per cent., issued at 98 and redeemable 1931-41. It is understood that £1,000,000 is new money; the balance is for redeeming £3,000,000 bills and £2,000,000 other debts.

OIL IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

PRAGUE GOVERNMENT APPROVES STANDARD OIL AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, October 28th. The Associated Press correspondent at Prague states that the Cabinet has approved the agreement with the French Standard Oil Company mentioned in the message of the 15th inst., excepting clever districts, where there are already concessions or State exploitation. A Czechoslovak company will be formed under the agreement wherein the Government will be amply represented.

The previous message stated: The Standard Franco-American Company of Paris, which is subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been granted the exclusive rights of developing the oil lands of Slovakia.

DUTCH INDIES LOAN.

ONLY A LITTLE OVER HALF SUBSCRIBED.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th. Over 50,000,000 guilders were subscribed out of the issue of 100,000,000 at 99, mentioned in the message of the 10th inst.

The previous message said: The *Algemeen Handelsblad* understands that a £1,000,000 6½ per cent. loan will shortly be issued, forming part of the Dutch Indies loan of £250,000,000, of which 75,000,000 florins have already been issued.

DUTCH LABOUR TROUBLES.

METAL WORKERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th. The metal workers of Rotterdam, Utrecht, Dordrecht, Deventer, Apeldoorn, and Amersfoort have resolved to strike on the 31st inst. owing to the employers' decision to reduce wages.

HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce states under date October 28th: Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods—Despite the vagaries of exchange considerable sales have been effected. Manchester prices eased off slightly but there is no serious weakness in that quarter according to latest reports. Spot American (fully good middling) is quoted at 12.60d.

Cotton yarn—The market ruled extremely quiet and only a few sales changed first hands at declines of about \$4 per bale. Since then the Chinese have been realising their holdings at lower prices and the market closes dull. Quotations are:—No. 10s, \$170 to \$202; No. 12s, 185 to \$212; No. 16s, 198 to \$228; No. 20s, \$212 to \$242. Arrivals 2,230 bales. Sales 200 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold Stock 3,000 bales. Bargains 8,000 bales.

Unsold Stock 3,000 bales. Bargains 8,000 bales.

Woolens—A few small lots of suitings, serge, etc., have been ordered but there is very little activity in the market.

Raw cotton—No business has transpired and values are easier. Following are nominal quotations:—Indian descriptions at \$25 to \$30 per picul. Chinese descriptions at \$25 to \$43 per picul.

Metal—Business extremely quiet. Wire nails are reported sold in small lots. Quotations from London have remained steady, with little alteration during the last week.

Flour market report—Stock—About 250,000 sacks. Quotations: American patent \$4 per sack, American out \$3.15 per sack, American straight \$3.05 per sack. Shanghai flour \$3.95 per sack.

FOOTBALL.

(Continued from page 3.)

With the score two all both teams put on pressure to obtain the lead but the defence held out. Veale came again on the R.G.A. right and Moore deflected his final effort outside the post. Following the corner kick which was well placed by Couzens a scramble occurred in the Wilts goal mouth, but an infringement of the rule by one of the R.G.A. brought the Wilts relief. From the free kick Amor went away on the left and sent over a long pass to Manham who sent in a screw shot which Holloway turned out to Swanborough. The latter returned the ball into the net out of the reach of Holloway. With only ten minutes to go the R.G.A. tried hard to retrieve their position and forced three corners in succession, but the Wilts defence held out and time arrived with the Wilts winners of a hard game by 3 goals to 2, thereby reversing the score of last week.

Mr. Cassidy the referee controlled the game and gave every satisfaction. He is welcomed as an old player in his new sphere.

"CURLEW" v. "AMBROSE."

On Navy "A" ground the teams lined up as follows:—Curlew: Hardy, Weatherby and Cleave; Dyer, Hilton and Griffiths; Taylor, Dyer, Scott, Cook and Lamb. Ambrose: Harwood, Rowlands and Parker; Philpotts, Hodge and Viani; Savage, Hannaford, Sparks, Monkhouse and Fawcett.

Reference—Mr. Williams. This game started late owing to some of the Curlew men being absent. The Ambrose were early attacking, but Wetherby soon returned where Cook sent to Taylor who tested Hardy with a long shot. Ambrose again got down and Hannaford bent Hardy with a ground shot. Play was very fast and the exchanges even. Hannaford again netted, but the whistle had sounded for foul play, the goal being disallowed. Midfield play followed the defence, both sides playing a sound game. No further scoring took place before the interval and the teams crossed over with the Ambrose leading by 1 to 0.

Resuming the Curlew took up the attack and following good work on the left, Cook netted for the Curlew making the scores level. The Curlew had most of the play and Dyer netted a second goal. Hannaford again scored for the Ambrose and Taylor and Scott registering for the Curlew the latter won by 4 goals to 2.

"TAMAR" v. "POLICE."

On the Navy "A" ground the teams turned out as follows:—Tamar: Mitch, Handford and Tomlinson; Grant, Hulson and Bryant; Routley, Hill, Hutton, Atkey and Heap. Police: Swan, Miller and McWalter; Watta, Forbes and D. Clark; Cargill, Watson, Pearson, Valentine and Robertson.

Reference—Mr. Pearce. The Police kicked off and the sailors were the first to attack. Atkey was pulled up for offside and the police took up the attack, Valentine sending in wide. From a free kick awarded against Forbes the sailors went and tested Swan who cleared well. Following a melee in front of the sailors' goal, Valentine sent in wide. Play was transferred to the other end where Hutton running through brought Swan out-to-clear, the centre forward skyling the ball over the bar.

Tamar returned and forced a corner which Atkey headed over the bar. From another corner awarded the sailors, Atkey makes no mistake for receiving from Routley he sent the ball into the net out of the reach of Swan. From the re-start the Police took up the attack and Handford cleared. At the other McWalter in attempting to clear sent the ball over his own goal line and the sailors were awarded a corner. Atkey receiving from the flag kick passed to Routley who shot wide. Police returned and Watson was charged off the ball just as he was about to shoot. From the goal kick Cargill gave to Watson who being well placed sent in a hard low drive which forced Mitch to receive.

Valentine receiving from the clearance returned just wide of the post with Mitch beaten. The sailors now worked the ball down but Atkey spoilt a good chance by being offside. Atkey gave to Hutton who took a first time shot at Swan making the score 2 goals to 0 for the Tamar. From the centre kick Atkey again got in and scored a goal but was ruled offside. The Police got away and Mitch did well to save from Pearson. Mitch was penalised for carrying beyond the regulation distance but the sailors got the ball out and Heap tested Swan with a shot that the goalies tipped over the bar. The Police cleared from the corner kick but the sailors returned and Hutton sent over the top. Half-time: Tamar, 2; Police, 0.

Resuming the Tamar took up the attack. Heap shooting behind. From the goal kick the Police got down and Mitch saved some well directed shots. Following midfield play the Police broke through but could not get the ball past Mitch. At the other end Swan in attempting to save from Atkey fell and a slight pause was made for him to recover. The whistle sounded shortly afterwards for time with the Tamar winners of a very even game by 2 goals to nil.

S.V.A. v. "CAIRO."

On the S.C.A. ground ending in a win for South China by one goal to nil. The game started before a high crowd of Chinese who at times encroached on the field of play. Stevenson turned out for the Cairo but the going was too much for him as he had not recovered from his accident of last week. The sailors had most of the play during the opening half but could not break down the defence. In the closing half South China gradually

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LORD NORTHCOT TO THE FILIPINOS.

THEIR DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO AMERICA.

While Lord Northcliffe was at Manila he visited the University of the Philippine Islands in the company of the Governor-General. Both delivered addresses to the student body. Lord Northcliffe's interesting speech is thus reported in the *Manila Times*:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen.—There are some things I can say to you people to-day that the Americans do not say. I have not been many hours in your city but those few hours have convinced me that no people in the world have had a fairer deal than the people of your city. I know of no other nation in the world that would have assisted you to do what you have done in so short a time. I am very sure that with no other nation could you have effected an arrangement by which such a small and scattered people as you are, by comparison with the country I come from, and the great countries to the north of this place, that would have saved you the cost of the protection of your country."

"I wonder if you realize what it means to come from a land like I do where we are taxed up to the tops of our heads to support a great navy and army. You have all that provided for you. You have a situation not unlike that of the great British overseas states, Australia and Canada; you have the widest liberty that I have ever seen accorded and you have none of the expenses of saving your existence. I talk very frankly about these things because I can say what Americans do not say. I tell you quite frankly, were it not for the American flag in my opinion you would cease to exist. You imagine that your wealth is not known to the whole world. Are you aware that some countries are so overcrowded that they must go somewhere? Do you imagine that they would not come here were it not for the American flag? How could you defend your few millions against the thousands millions who are not so very far away?"

"Sometimes I meet young Filipinos who talk about independence. I tell them they have it, and, as well, one of the finest blessings in the whole world, and I have travelled a great deal throughout the world. There are no better schools than those I have seen this morning and I am bound to say I have never seen more intelligent pupils. But let me repeat, that would not prevent your country being absorbed were it not for the United States. Perhaps some of you may travel and see the land hunger that exists in other parts of the world. I am very sure you would realize there are round about you—the wisdom and strength of the American people."

Their last example of generosity was to send you one of their greatest citizens. If you knew his record as well as I do you would know that you have a wise man, that you have a just man, and that you have a strong man. Strength of character is greatly to be desired in the Government of a new people, and you are a new people. The Filipino of to-day bears no relation to the Filipino of fifty years ago. Fifty years ago the Philippine Islands were known for but two things—cockfighting and hemp. Today the Philippine Islands are becoming known throughout the world as the centre of the greatest uplift the world has ever known. You have done wonders in the very few years of your new life. But always remember that under no other people, or with no other people, could you have accomplished what you have accomplished with the aid of the Americans."

NEW F.M.S. DUTIES.

The import duty on petroleum has been raised from 5 cents per gallon to 10 cents per gallon, and an import duty is now imposed on matches at the rate of \$60 per case of 7,200 boxes.

ally were down the sailors and kept them at home. Following a rush on the sailors goal, Matthews handled in the penalty area and Chan So made no mistake with the resulting kick and put the Chinese one up. Keeping up the pressure the Chinese put the sailors on the defensive and Matthews again handled in the penalty area but this time the goalies saved. Time arrived with the S.C.A. winners as above.

CLUB RESERVES v. UNIVERSITY.

The University fielded a well balanced side on the Club ground and scoring once in each half won by 2 goals to 0.

"CURLEW" RES. v. R.G.A. RES.

At Sookunpoo, the sailors winning by 3 goals to 2. Dawson and Kent scored for the sailors while Reilly (2) and Hender were the marksmen for the winners.

UNITED v. S.C.A. "B."

The United had the upper hand throughout and May scored in the first half. Simmons (2) and Leonard added goals in the second half, the United winning by 4 goals to love.

WILTS. RES. v. ST. JOSEPH'S.

The Wilts had a runaway game in this match and scoring 5 goals in the first half and one in the second won the match by 6 goals to nil.

PUNJABIS v. KOWLOON RESERVES.

On the Kowloon ground the game ending in a draw of one all. Lees scored for the Punjabis who are a much improved side, while Mason scored for Kowloon.

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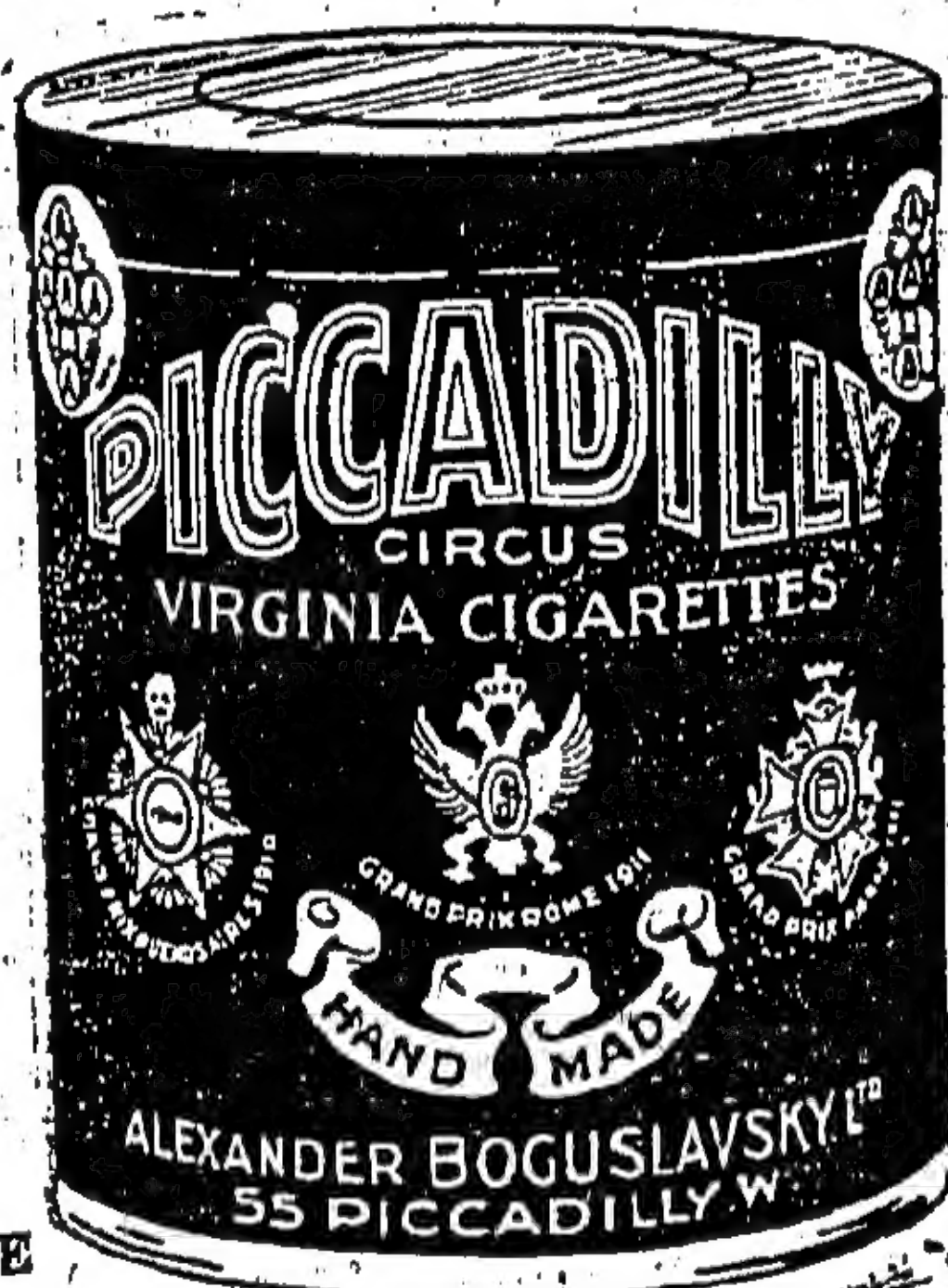
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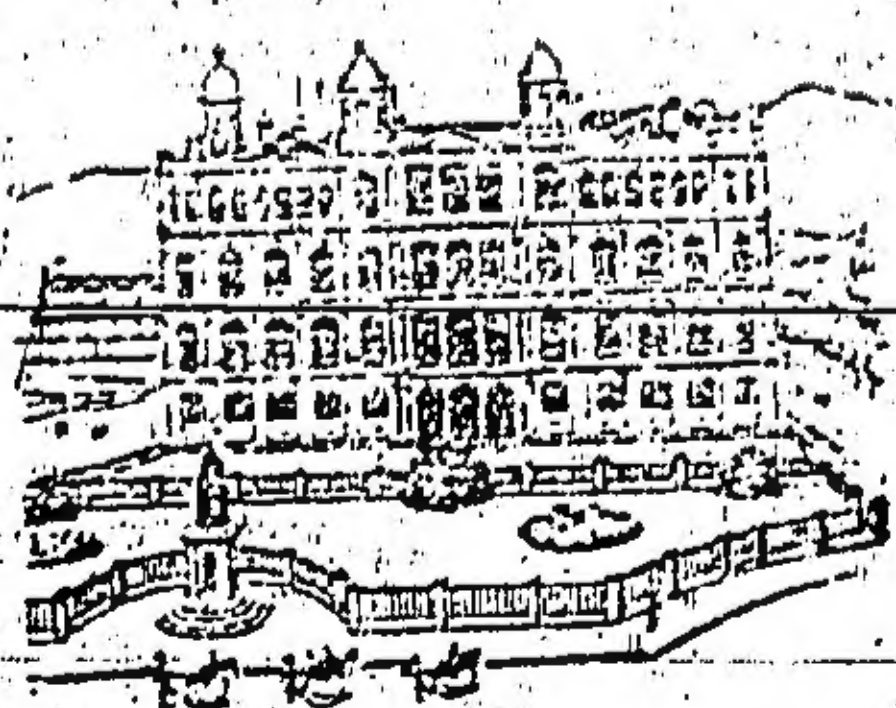
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"WOMAN AT HER BEST."

KING'S WORDS RECALLED.

Preaching in Westminster Abbey, last month the Rev. W. B. Dams, minor canon, made special reference to the present-day interest in the New Woman, and recalled the King's words in his wise and solemn injunction to the nation and the Empire: "The foundations of national glory are set in the homes of the people. They will only remain unshaken while the family life of our nation is strong, simple, and pure." To all he said in effect: "Honour woman, woman as she is seen at her purest and best, in the shelter of the home, whether as wife, mother, or daughter." Woman in England, he said, was worthy of the highest honour; she had done magnificent work for the nation; she had faced nearly all the worst horrors of war, and would, if permitted, have shirked none. She had leapt the barriers of inexperience and proved her capacity in nearly every sphere of usefulness; she had of necessity mingled freely, and almost always honourably, with men in the enforced task of national preservation. If she had been, as some said, a little coarsened by the contact, it was only fair to remember that women tended to be what men expected them to be, and that if it was the worst in manhood that often dragged womanhood to its own level, yet it was the best in man that drew out the best from woman. The crumbling to decay of the wonderful Greek civilisation and the magnificent Roman Empire was due to the degradation of woman and the consequent loss of regard for the honour of family life. "While that disintegration was going steadily on a race as yet half civilised was ripening towards its undreamt-of responsibility; the ancestor of the Briton was unconsciously preparing for the leadership of the world, and already an admiring Roman writer had foreshadowed his quality. "Only in the far horizon of the North," so he wrote, "is there a streak of light, fitful indeed as the sunbeam among those stormy regions. There a half-nomad race, fallen into a wild idolatry, and in perpetual feud among their tribes, yet have this single distinction, above their personal bravery and freedom, that they honour women. They have but their yoke of oxen, their caparisoned horse, and their arms; but what they have they give in marriage to the partner of their choice, as a token that she is to share with them every labour and danger of life, all its battle, but the glory and suffering alike. They have, and they are almost alone among barbarians in having, but one wife, and they are faithful to her. No youth, no beauty, no wealth will make up in their eyes for the loss of virtue in woman." So the Briton of old, though heathen, honoured woman, and was almost alone in doing so at the time when Christ came to teach the world that woman must be held in honour.

THE MODERN HOUSE. AN ADMIRAL'S OPINION.

A retired Admiral who, since returning to shore a few years ago, has had to assist his wife in the rôle of housemaid, parlour-maid, nurse, nursery-maid, kitchen-maid, odd-job man and cook, has at last broken silence as to what he thinks about it all.

He has sent to *Builder* about four columns of abuse of the modern house, with some suggestions for improvement. He draws a delightful pen picture of himself in a paragraph on "Halls":

"Halls.—The hall is generally a monument of man's ignorance of requirements. I have actually lived in two houses in good parts of London which would not accommodate a perambulator, and the perambulator could not be got up and down area steps." He takes the different parts of a house one by one:

"Bedrooms.—Little better than dirt traps.
"Windows.—Hopelessly wrong; old but usual type, with sashes; tend to breed flies.
"Sinks.—Throughout every house are abominable; can in no way have been designed by those who have had experience of their use; too low, too small, too deep.
"Plumbing.—Beyond words for the ignorance displayed.
"Staircases.—Designed on no known principle except the convenience of the builder and maximum of corners, which are dirt traps.
"Casters for Chairs.—An invention of the devil and profane in collaboration.
"Sofas.—Difficult to say what these are designed for; certainly not for rest or to lie down upon; usually induce stiff neck, apoplexy and bad temper.
"Valances.—Objectionable and unsightly dirt traps.
"Kitchens.—Wretched throughout; generally designed as breeding places for vermin.
"Ranges.—Extravagant beyond words, dirty and unsightly.
"Sculleries.—Horrible in all cases.
The worthy Admiral tells his readers at the end that thousands of details must have escaped his notice, and that two ladies to whom he read his notes agreed with every word.

RIVALS 200 YEARS AGO.

Cricket as played nearly two centuries ago was recalled at Addington, Surrey, recently, when the village club played an eleven from Slindon, Sussex. The Slindonians, for whom Sir C. Magray played, won by 75 runs to 74, with eight wickets in hand.

Slindon, in 1742, when cricket was a new sport, and sometimes played for high stakes, lost only one game out of forty-three, and challenged any other parish in England. Addington responded in 1744, and lost the match by two runs. The bat then used was curved like a hockey stick and called a "bandy." A worm-eaten specimen of the bandy is still preserved at Addington.

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GOLFERS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The *Times* of August 25th states:—A party of golfers had a remarkable experience on the Harrow Hill course during the severe thunderstorm of Tuesday afternoon. They were all struck by lightning and thrown to the ground, but except in the case of one man, whose hair was singed, they escaped any ill-effects other than shock.

Mr. Walter Fenn, a poulterer, of Frith-street, W., and Mr. Neal Christy, wine merchant, of Jermyn-street, S.W., who are members of the Eccentric Club, were engaged in a foursome with Mr. S. T. Brooks, Church-street, Soho, and Capt. E. D. Miller, accountant, Brondesbury, N.W. They had played three holes when, seeing that a storm was approaching, they decided to return to the clubhouse, playing from the 16th tee. Describing his experience to a representative of *The Times*, Mr. Fenn said:—"I had just holed out at the 16th green and had swung my club over my shoulder when I experienced a curious sensation as of being caught hold of and swung round. I was thrown to the ground. There was a blinding flash and a terrific noise. My clubs were hurled some 20 yards from me. When I looked up I saw Mr. Christy on his hands and knees and Mr. Brooks was on one knee, holding his head. Capt. Miller was on the ground. Two men who were not of our party, but who had been playing some distance away, were also thrown down, and the hair of one of them was badly singed. Apparently the steel of our clubs attracted the lightning, and as we were about to return to the clubhouse with our clubs one of the men shouted to us to throw them down. We did so, and ran to the clubhouse, which we reached before the rainstorm broke over the district."

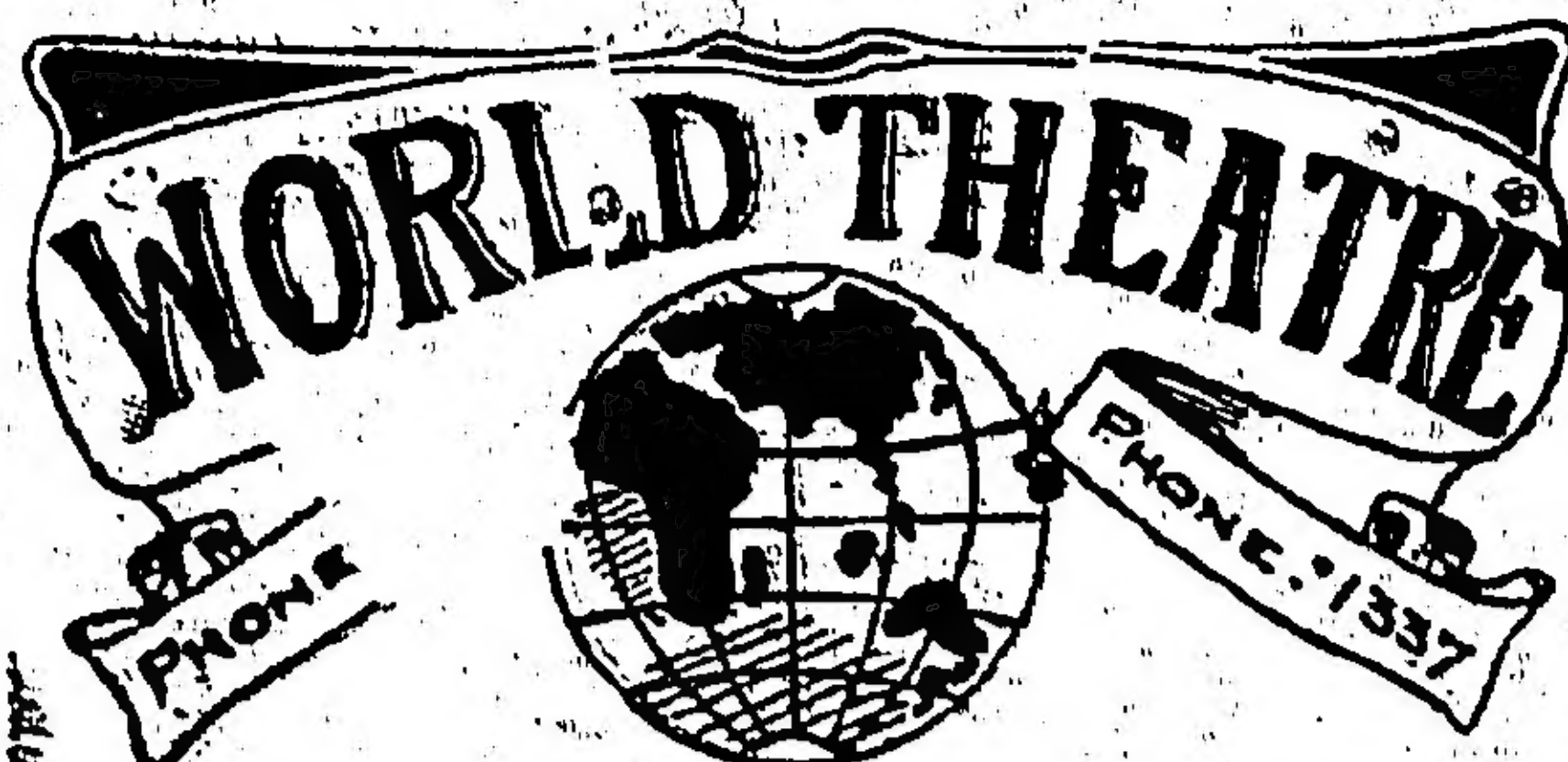
"A curious feature of the incident," added Mr. Fenn, "was a sensation as of sand and stones being hurled in our faces. We all experienced this, but there are no marks or scratches on us, nor were there sand or stones near where we were struck."

WORLD'S FASTEST TRAIN.

The G. W. R. train which is scheduled to cover 60.9 miles in 57 minutes breaks all pre-war records. Before the war the famous Riviera express ran from London to Plymouth in 4 hours 7 minutes, a remarkable performance, but it is seven miles an hour less than the average speed of the new flier. For one section the latter train is timed to travel at the rate of 78 miles per hour for 13 minutes, which enables it to claim to be the fastest train in the world. In 1888, the West Coast night express did the journey from Euston to Aberdeen, 543 miles, in 612 minutes, or 93 miles an hour. It made only three stops.

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SEIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.
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MATSUYE MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd November.

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KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.
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**INSOMNIA AND HOW TO
OVERCOME IT.**

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

[FROM A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

There is no means of estimating the proportion of our population that suffers in some degree from sleeplessness, but from the number of complaints one hears, professionally and otherwise, it must be very considerable. There is little reason to doubt, moreover, that it is a trouble that has been increased by the strain and anxiety of living in these hectic days which impose their burden on all but the parasites that infest every class in all times of national distress. It is a well-known fact that all sufferers from insomnia unconsciously exaggerate their trouble. The restless patient will solemnly assure the doctor in the morning that he "has not closed an eye all night." The nurse's report records several hours of perhaps heavy sleep. Put the patient is unaware of having slept, his hours of consciousness have seemed to him continuous. Without that sleep he could not, of course, remain alive for many days; but his suffering is no less real. To him it is as though he had not slept. The amount of sleep may have been sufficient to maintain his bodily functions, but not enough to harmonise the jangle in his fretted mind. There is no pleasure in a sleep of which one is unaware. It may have been true when Herber wrote it that:

"The highest pride of human misery
To say it knows not of an opiate,
but in our less hardy generation there is no such consolation for the merely worried. And, apart from actual or serious disease, this prevalence of insomnia has important social consequences. It establishes a vicious circle. The harassed man who cannot sleep soundly awakes more harassed in the morning. He is less competent in his business, whatever it may be, and so his worries increase and he becomes less able to withstand them. Thus his chances of regaining normal sleep become less. This is certainly one factor in producing the terribly common mental and moral disorders popularly and wrongly described as "nerves" or "neurasthenia." It probably contributes to that acidity of temper that has manifested itself in our post-war politics and general "unrest." It certainly encourages alcoholism and other drug habits.

There is, hardly any condition more difficult to treat. No drug produces natural sleep. The intoxication it produces may, like our life, be "rounded with a sleep," but it is generally agreed that, except in an absolute emergency, soporific drugs produce much more harm than good. To maintain their action they have always to be increased, a "habit" is soon established, and the remote action of the drug is invariably disastrous alike to physique and character. Exercise and fresh air are, of course, a preventive, but to the true insomnia, if one may coin the word, they are often useless, and even the almost sacred golf may become but an irritation and a snare to such a one, an addition to life's little tyrannies. Alcohol, taken to induce sleep, is of all drugs the most dangerous. Its prescription for this purpose has ruined many promising lives. The despairing physician generally orders a change of air and scene under these circumstances. But too often the patient, if he can afford a holiday, and the worried often cannot, takes his troubles with him, and sleeps worse than ever when deprived of the comfort and the familiar surroundings of his own bed. Suggestion in various forms and monotonous mental exercises have been recommended in all ages, but Wordsworth's "flock of sheep that leisurely pass by," his "sound of rain, and bees murmuring," are generally of as little help to the ordinary man as they were to the poet.

And yet it is in some form of mental treatment, of auto-suggestion, that the best hope of overcoming the habit of insomnia lies. The practice of reading in bed, intelligent and useful, renders many people independent of the horrors of sleeplessness. Careful arrangements, however, should be made. The light should not be bright enough to illuminate the room or cause a glare on the page. Two ordinary candles a foot or two from the book are sufficient. The bed should be arranged so that the book can be held without fatigue. The slight eye-strain involved has itself a hypnotic effect which is most important, but the book should be one in which an intelligent person can be interested, one which, if necessary, he can read all night without boredom. Good fiction that has been read before, in which the dénouement is already known, is one of the best forms of literature for the night. But it is important that one should read for the sake of reading. To set out to "read one's self to sleep" is fatal. Sleep comes when it is not wooed, and with a good book, and the body at rest in bed, one may safely bid sleep keep away. If the book is interesting enough to occupy the mind, you are getting three-quarters of the advantages of sleep, and if you satisfy yourself you can do without sleep and still enjoy your night's rest and reading, sooner or later sleep will visit you, an uninvited but welcome guest.

It is a mistake for the sleepless to suppose that a dose in the daytime will produce "their share of a night's sleep. Whatever rests the mind will help. Do not seek sleep, but never reject it. People who cannot rest by reading in bed should study the form in which sleep comes to them, when it does come. It is quite possible to do this in that curious state when the "subconscious self" of modern psychological jargon appears to be rising up to take the throne vacated by the conscious self. With many people that moment is associated with definite sensations, often subjective visual sensations: a patch of light that forms before the eyes and contracts to a vanishing point immediately to be succeeded by another that follows the same course until consciousness is lost and sleep is supreme. Or it may be facts that come and change their expressions rapidly and without the control of our will. (Continued at foot of next column.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "PERSIA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, COLOMBO
PENANG and SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 25th Oct.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st Oct., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th Nov., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st Oct., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, October 26th, 1921. [1652]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCH-
SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG,
GENOA and LISBON.

THE Steamship "TOSARI"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Nov., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-ORIENTAL JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, October 27th, 1921. [1672]

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KAISHA LTD.**

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The Osaka Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

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A. G. DA ROCHA.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

When sleep does come to you, note what forms its harbinger assumes. You can remember it without awaking, and often it is possible, as it were, to conjure it up by an effort of will, and so to summon sleep.

Another method is to remember a dream, to think out the details of it, to get back into it. I have a dream of mysterious, black waters, bordered by dark foliage, through which there is no path. I have a boat on the inky waters, and somewhere there is a patch of bright sunlight and a spit of colour running into the darkness, with Arabs and slow-moving camels on it. I have never landed on that promontory, but I know that if it comes in sight, if my boat approaches it—I shall sleep. So may it be with any sleepless readers. *Manchester Guardian.*

**INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOKSANG" ... Tues. 1st Nov. 9 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "LESANG" ... Wed. 2nd Nov. D'light.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Thurs. 3rd Nov. Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "FOOKSANG" ... Thurs. 3rd Nov. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "CHOOSANG" ... Thurs. 3rd Nov. D'light.
MANILA ... "FOOSANG" ... Thurs. 3rd Nov. D'light.
SEANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 4th Nov. Noon.
Kobe via SHANGHAI & MOJI ... "KUMSANG" ... Wed. 9th Nov. D'light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 3rd Nov., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

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Vessel Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENGLYLE" ... 10th Nov.

Homewards.
Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges
SS "CARNARVONSHIRE" 7th Nov. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
SS "GLENIFFER" 23rd Nov. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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No. 8, Broad Road.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 29th.
Zee Fishling, American str., 1,388 tons, Capt. J. H. Benson, from Penang and Hocho, with a general cargo.—P.M. S.S. Co.
Proclaire, British str., 6,118 tons, Capt. C. G. Carvon, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
 October 30th.
Cinet, American str., 3,742 tons, Capt. Geo. N. Harrison, from Portland, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Daito Maru, Japanese str., 1,222 tons, Capt. I. Misawa, from Saigon, rice.—Suzuki & Co.
Huichow, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. W. C. Pasmore, from Foochow and Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
H. L. & Co.
Huichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. John De Wolfe, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Huichow, British str., 661 tons, Capt. W. J. Collins, from S. W. from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Kaiyung, French str., 177 tons, Capt. F. Dabry, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Seng Kee.
Tsing, British str., 972 tons, Capt. W. J. Hooker, from Bangkok and Hocho, with rice and teak wood.—M. & C.
 October 31st.
Zimex, British str., 1,256 tons, Capt. E. D. Blackburn, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Mentor, British str., 1,732 tons, Capt. J. H. D. Hazland, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Yam, Japanese str., 1,761 tons, Capt. I. Idaka, from Karatsu, with coal.—M. & K. Co.
Thun, Siam str., 1,267 tons, Capt. Ratakul, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Kwang Nguan Seng.
Jude, Chinese str., 214 tons, Capt. Chan Chou, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo.—Hing Shun.
Shun, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. R. Ashley, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tai, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Z. Masaki, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.
Tung, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. J. D. Gault, from Manila, with a general cargo and sugar.—B. & S.
Fahung, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Chung Hin Fung, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wing Hing.
 October 30th.
Apas, American str., 3,816 tons, Capt. W. Tornuth, from San Francisco and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Struthers and Dixon.
Cardiff, French str., 3,024 tons, Capt. Sanguy, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M. & C.
Fantling, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. C. A. Robertson, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Hank Kun, Chinese str., 1,113 tons, Capt. T. Weibust, from Port Paraval, with a general cargo.—Guo, Grimbly & Co.
King, Chinese str., 475 tons, Capt. Chow Man Tai, from Hocho, with a general cargo.—Now Sang Tong.
Seigo Maru, Japanese str., 4,770 tons, Capt. K. Ohno, from Valparaiso, with a general cargo.—T. K. K.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,816 tons, Capt. C. W. Pickett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

October 29th.
Chienkuang, for Tourane.
Chinhua, for Swatow.
Chow, for Yokohama.
Huichow, for Weihaiwei.
Jacar, for Singapore.
Kailong, for Hocho.
Hurandon Maru, for Hongkong.
Kaga Maru, for Shanghai.
Linn, for Swatow.
Majarista, for Saigon.
Mahon, for Swatow.
Monteagle, for Shanghai.
Ville, for Shanghai.
Phu Samud, for Swatow.
Shen, for Shanghai.
Shungo Maru, for Moji.
Taishin Maru, for Canton.
Taiyo Maru, for Keelung.
Tsiliwang, for Billiton.
West Calcutta, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Monteagle*:—Mr. F. Birkett, Mr. T. B. Culhane, Mr. A. W. Giles, Mr. S. Humphreys, Mr. W. R. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Masters, Mr. J. Nicholas, Mr. A. W. Strachan, Mr. S. S. Samoru-koff, Mrs. C. E. Weiss, Mr. H. P. White, and Mr. T. W. G. Wallace.
 Per s.s. *Sardinia*:—On October 29th:—Mr. N. E. Easton, Mr. Grenier, Mr. Debourgo, Dr. E. H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. Ewart, Mr. D. W. Ferguson, Mr. Villiers, Mr. E. G. Schler, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. van Slayton, Mrs. Nystrom, Miss V. Nystrom, Miss E. Thoron, Mrs. T. McDonnes, Miss Barry, Mr. V. H. Elphick, Mr. A. Hoogendijk, Mrs. D. Ferguson, Miss Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Brittan, Capt. T. M. Meyrick, Mr. A. H. Abel, Mr. C. Scott, Capt. H. Simpson, Mr. W. Hara, Mr. Surpliser, Mr. Thorne, Rev. C. C. Morris, Lieut. D. P. Hannam, Mr. J. A. Ker, Mrs. H. J. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henbury, Miss Faithful Davies, Miss Moreton, Miss Cook, Mr. S. Stamp, Miss Leonti, Mrs. T. L. Rasmussen, Miss E. M. Todman, Miss Van Pooek, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tyler, Mr. McGeod, Mr. A. F. Birch, Mr. H. Fitzgeorge, Mr. A. Pirie, and Rev. S. E. Meach.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on October 28th, at 10.30 p.m., left there on October 29th, at 6 p.m., and is due at Manila on November 1st, at 6 a.m.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tango Maru* (Australian line) left Sydney for Hongkong via ports on October 28th, and is expected here on November 17th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Wakasa Maru* (Bombay line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on October 27th, and is expected here on November 2nd.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Fushimi Maru* (American line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki and Shanghai on October 28th, and is expected here on November 5th.
 Latest Blue Funnel Shipping movements include: *Ningchow* left Port Said, homeward, October 20th; *Bellerophon* passed through Suez Canal outwards, October 21st; *Yeluz* arrived London October 24th.

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 SS. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Nov. 16th Noon ... Dec. 8th.
 SS. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Dec. 8th Noon ... Jan. 5th 1932

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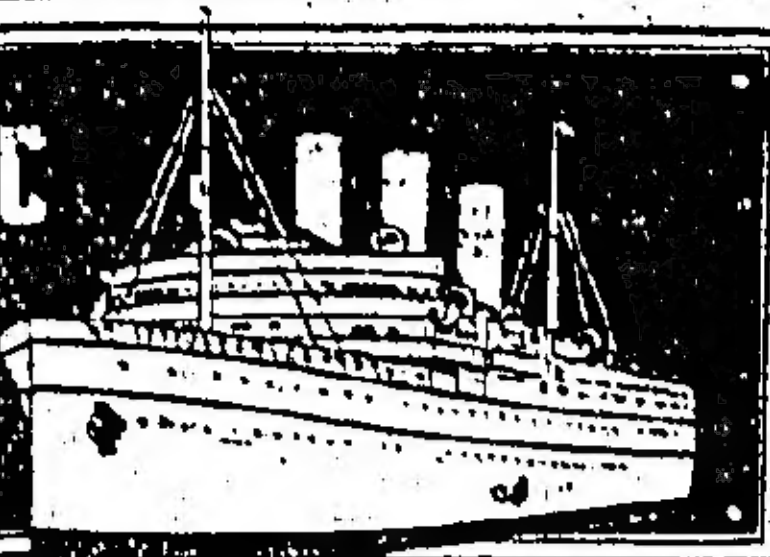
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Monteagle	Oct. 30	Nov. 23
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 23
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

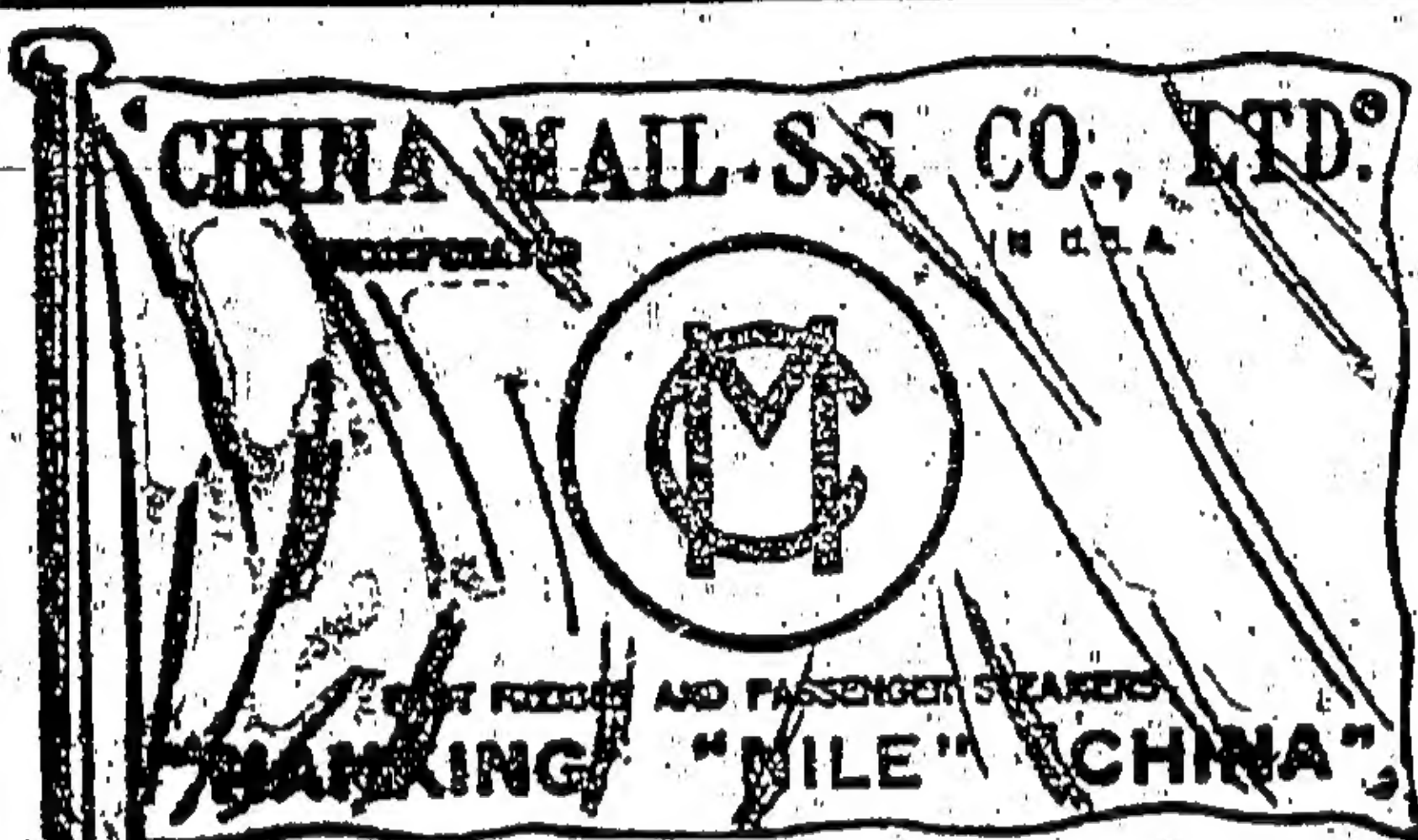
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Nov. 23rd.

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November 14th. December 10th.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

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S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 30th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg**HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE**S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 40th Feb London
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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st Nov.
S.S. "TYDEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th Nov.
S.S. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 26th Nov.
S.S. "KATUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI	"COMMANDANT DORISE" (cargo-boat)	On or about 1st Nov.
SHANGHAI, KURE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" 11,000	On or about 11th Nov.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 6th Nov.

* Omits Haiphong and Penang.

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FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occurring 9 or 10 Days)

SAILING ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore TUESDAY, Nov. 1st, at 5 P.M.
SAILING ... Capt. E. Walker FRIDAY, Nov. 4th, at 2 P.M.

* Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bala Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
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(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

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NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARNATA"	9,000	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,200	29th Nov.	Singapore, Ceylon & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DINERA"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore, Ceylon & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA"	4,200	2nd Nov.	Calcutta via Straits
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"LAHORE"	5,200	7th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SOMALI"	6,700	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ABRATON APCAR"	4,500	9th Nov.	Shanghai add Yokohama

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 18th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate, and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets between Singapore and Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
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22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.**O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service (taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands).

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via GUERZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 28th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"IYO MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

STEAMER	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"HARRIS"

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For 1st and 2nd class passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 1st Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 1st Nov., Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 3rd Nov., Noon
"AVILA, CEBU & ILOILO"	"TAMING"	On 3rd Nov., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 5th Nov., 4 p.m.
CHIEFO & NEWCHWANG	"HANYANG"	On 5th Nov., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Quickest Electric Fan in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai three (weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all (weekly) and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.**BANGKOK LINE**—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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"PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE"VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong, Arrive Seattle**FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

WENATCHEE ... To MANILA ... Nov. 8th

"WENATCHEE" ... Nov. 19th ... arrived Dec. 9th

S.S. "COAXET" ... For PORTLAND DIRECT ... Oct. 28th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Dec. 17th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Dominion points.

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5th Floor, Union Building. [7]

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE**SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA**
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Nov. 1st

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Nov. 15th

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

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QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, LEE HONG ST.**SERVICE to UNITED STATES**

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "WEST IVIS" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.

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AGENTS

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Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

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and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) Dec.

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone 816.

Telegrams "Farprince."

St. George's Building

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